ritten for THE EVENING STAR WHITE HOUSE GOSSIP.

Interesting Reminiscences of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson.

BER CALL UPON MRS. HARRISON AT THE WHITE BOUSE-RECOLLECTIONS OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES-THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE "LOG CABIN" COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

Among the many interesting and historic personages who made their residence at Washington during the past season was Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson. Although she led a very quiet life, she expressed herself as delighted with her experiences at the capital and went to her Baltimore home expecting to pass another season here among her old friends who are still prominent and active in social affairs. Before departing Mrs. Johnson paid a visit at the executive mansion to Mrs. Harrison, who received her with great consideration and cordiality. The career of Harriet Lane as a young lady, presiding over the social surroundings of one of the most brilliant administrations of the century, had made a deep impression upon the youthful mind of Mrs. Harrison, who was then in the twenties. Now since she had reached the same pinuacle of social supremacy, she felt doubly interested in talking over the experiences of one of her predecessors in the line of social succession in the executive household. Mrs. Johnson recounted some of the social events at the White House during her times. She dwelt with particular interest upon the visit of the Prince of Wales during the administration of her uncle. The prince and suite were the guests of President Buchanan in return for the frequent marks of royal consideration bestowed upon himself and his niece during their residence near the court of St. James. It was the only time in the history of the government that the scion of a royal house and heir to the throne had been entertained at the home of the Presidents. In the course of this interesting conversation Mrs. Johnson corrected several errors which have been perpetrated by writers in regard to the entertainment of the prince and party.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The tour of his royal highness, Prince of Wales, through Canada and the United States during the summer of 1860 was the first great progress ever made by a member of the English royal family to the western hemisphere. The President upon learning that her ma jesty's son and heir contemplated visiting the Canadian possessions of the crown extended an

invitation to the British queen, asking the ex-tension of his visit to the United States. The queen accepted the invitation, and after the prince had completed his Canadian tour had made a long journey in the west he came to Washington.

In giving an account of this historic visit Mrs. Johnson, in answer to questions from Mrs. Harrison, said that the party consisted of the Prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, secretary of the colonies and state adviser on his tour; the earl of St. Germain, lord steward of her majesty's household; major-general the Hon. R. Bruce, governor to the prince; Dr. Ackland, the prince's physician; Lieutenant Grey and Major Teesdale, equerries, and the duke's private secretary. The prince and party were met at the station by General Cass, Secre tary of State, with Mr. James Buchanan and James Buchanan Henry, nephews of the President. As the prince alighted General Cass received him on the part of the President, and after a few introductions entered the President's carriage and drove to the executive mansion. As the prince alighted the President stepped forward and greeted him, and led his distinguished guest at once to the blue-room, where Miss Harriet Lane and Mrs. Ellis, a niece of the late Vice-President William R. King, awaited him. After an interchange of greetings the prince reverted to their meet ing at the British court. After the preliminaries of hospitality the principal members of the prince's party were shown to the apartments which they were to occupy.

THE PRINCES BED ROOM.

Tradition has made the state bed room occupied by the President as the apartment in which the great grandson of George III slept while a guest at the White House. Mrs. Johnson, however, informed Mrs. Harrison that the Prince of Wales, instead of occupying one of the state bed chambers on the south side of the mansion, was given the room in the northwest corner, which, during the late administration, was the boudoir of Mrs. Cleveland, and is now assigned to the President's daughter and her children. The third apartment in the south side from the west, now occupied by the President, and always supposed to have been the room assigned to the Prince of Wales, was occupied by the duke of Newcas tle. The large room opposite the library, now the apartment of Mrs. Harrison's father, was occupied by Major-General Bruce, governor to the Prince.

The President having surrendered his own room occupied the apartment on the north side next to the northeastern corner of the building, now the ante-room. The earl St. Germains, Dr. Ackland, the equerries to the prince and the private secretary, were enter-tained at the British legation as guests of Lord

Lyons. A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF ROYALTY.

At 1 o'clock on the day following the arrival, the President and Miss Lane gave a reception in honor of the prince. Although immediately upon the arrival of the prince at the mansion a corps of police were stationed around the mansion with instructions to permit no one to pass into the building except on a written invitation, the reception was for the general public. The prince and his party were much struck with the decorum shown by the throng, but exhibited considerable amusement over the variety of toilets of the ladies and costumes of the gentlemen. As the visit was made at a season when many of the official and fashionable people were out of the city, the crowd was naturally somewhat promiscuous. But it was remarked, notwithstanding the disregard of dress, that the general appearance of the miscellaneous throng was more presentable than if the queen had received the President at Buckingham palace without the usual ceremonial directions as to court dress and persons

permitted to be present. THE PRESIDENT AS GUIDE.

The President personally visited the capitol with the prince, explaining the various objects of interest. The next day there were fireworks and a small party to high officials was given at the White House. The day following the prince was the guest of the President and a dis-tinguished party on a visit to Mount Vernon, The prince, with his head bared, stood for some time before the tomb. It surprised the royal party upon their return from a spot hallowed by the memories of Washington to find the band playing gay airs and the ladies indulging in a cotillion.

Mrs. Johnson enjoys a pretty vivid recollec-

tion of this visit during her career at the White House. She has in her possession the letter of the queen to the President dated at Windsor castle, November 19, 1860, in international phrasing, addressed, "My good friend," in which she thanks the President for his complimentary expressions in regard to the impres sion made by her son during his journey to the United States, in which the prince consort joined, signing herself, "Believe me always your good friend, Victoria R."

The prince presented Mr. Buchanan with a portrait of himself, which is in the possession of Mrs. Johnson, and presented Miss Lane with a set of engravings of the royal family, which she also very highly esteems.

THE VISIT OF MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSON to the White House, as may be inferred from her interesting memories, was exceedingly pleasant and will long be remembered by Mrs. Harrison as one of the pleasant experiences of her

sojourn in the home of the Presidents. It is not without interest, in view of the architectural and landscape beauty of the capi-tal of the republic to-day, to recall the impressions made upon the royal party nearly thirty years ago. To use the words of the historian in the prince's suite, "The prince had now

reached this strange, peculiar city, where ugly streets of ill-built houses connect the most noble buildings and where he (the prince) had to admire the city as a city always in the future tense. Washington must in after history be one of the greatest capitals of the world, but at present it seems to want a deal of building. alteration and improvement before it will be a worthy legislative center of the great American

THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Through Postmaster-General Wanamaker the President has expressed his assent to an of that beautiful stretch of river, for it is at the President has expressed his assent to an invitation to be present at a gathering arranged under the auspices of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, North, upon the site of the historic "Log College" near Hartsville, Pa., on September 5, in commemoration of the founding of the Presbyterian church in America. Rev. Thomas Murphy, pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian church, and Dr. Knox, president of Lafayette college, visited Washington a short time ago and, under the patronage of the Postmaster-General, laid the whole details of the interesting subject before the President, who spoke quite freely of his interest in the objects of the gathering and of his willingness, if public duties should not supervene, to be present upon that occasion.

Strangely enough, they mark the saddest part of that beautiful stretch of river, for it is at that point that boats usually upset and swinters usually drown. But strangest of all is the fact that on the night before such a death the people living on the shore hear the Three Sisters softly moaning—a sound distinct from every other and never heard save on such occasions. Wednesday night, for example, just as the Georgetown college clock struck 12, the moaning sounds came floating ashore from the Three Sisters, and on Thursday noon a shell captized as it passed them and its owner was drowned. Strange, but true.

THE BEST AND SUREST DYE to color the beard brown or black, as may be desired, is Bucking—a hard surely and surely upset and swinters usually upset and swinters usually drown. But strangest of all is that point that boats usually upset and swinters usually drown. But strangest of all is the fact that on the night before such a death the people living on the shore hear the Three Sisters softly moaning—a sound distinct from every other and never heard save on such occasions. Wednesday night, for example, just as the Georgetown college clock struck 12, the moaning sounds came floating ashore from the Three Sisters, and on Thursday noon a shell captized as it passed them and i

THE "LOG COLLEGE." The "Log College" celebrated not only in Pres-

byterian but in colonial and national ecclesiastical and educational history, was established by Wm. Tennent, in 1726, for the education of young men for Presbyterian ministers, and was the focus of all the early movements of that church in America. It was located in Bucks county, Pa., about 20 miles north of Philadel-phia, 1 mile from the Neshaminy creek, famous in aboriginal history, and where the first Presbyterian church was erected. Its founder, Wm. Tennent, was an Irishman by birth and Scotch Presbyterian by education, and emigrated to America in 1717. His son Gilbert, who was fourteen years of age at that time, assisted his father as a teacher of the "Log College," which he founded nine years after in the wilds of the Neshaminy, and was afterward licensed to preach. The "Log College" was the germ of the college of New Jersey, known as Prince-ton College, which was founded as a synodical institution in 1746-7. In 1753 Gilbert Tennent, son of the founder, went to London to solicit

funds for that educational offspring. GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE. The apostolic men who spread the early seeds of Presbyterianism in America were all graduates of the "Log College." Whitfield made it his headquarters, and the colleges of Princeton, in New Jersey, Hampden-Sydney, in Virginia, Jefferson, at Washington, Pequa academy, of Nottingham, and Fagg's Manor academy, in Pennsylvania, sprang from it. The occasion, chronologically, is the centennial celebration of the general assembly of the nial celebration of the general assembly of the nial celebration of the general assembly of the church by the parent presbytery. The site is now a ploughed field and somewhat off the line of modern highways of travel, being 2½ miles from Hartsville, on the North Pennsylvania railroad. For the presidential party, however, it is proposed to drive to the locality by the York turnpike from Postmaster-General Wanamakor's country seat at Chelton Hills. Vanamaker's country seat at Chelton Hills. This will take them not only through one of the most romantic of the garden spots of Pennsylvania, but of its most

HISTORICALLY INTERESTING REGIONS. passing en route the grave of Samuel Finley,

an early graduate of the "Log College" and one of the pioneers of American Presbyterianism, William Penn's great road between the rivers. the line of Howe's retreat from Philadelphia the localities where Brainerd and Whitfield preached, the Abington church and manse, and the battle-field of Crooked Billet. The historic spot and its traditions are not only of interest to the President on account of his religious convictions but are associated by ancestral ties with the family of Mrs. Harrison. Among the covenanters battling for Scot-

land's rights at Bothwell bridge was Sir William Scott, one of the ancestors of the family of that name to which the wife of the President belongs. The American ancestor of Mrs. Har-rison's father, was the laird of Arras, who went to America and purchased tracts of land in Pennsylvania. The "Log College" was situated on a tract of the laird of Arras, Many of the early members of the family buried in the graveyard of the college church, and among these hallowed graves, tradition says, is that of the laird of Arras. John Scott, one of the seven sons of the Scotch laird, was the progenitor of the line of descendants now represented by Mrs. Harrison's father, who was his grandson. Mrs. Hayes, wife of the nineteenth President of the United States, is descended from one of the daughters of the laird. The grandfather of the

Scotts of Kentucky, another branch of the

family, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. John Scott, of Kentucky, was a surgeon in the Indian wars with Gen. W. H. Harrison.

army.

Owing to their friendship the former named his son John Harrison Scott and the latter named his John Scott Harrison, who was the ather of the President. THE GREAT GRANDFATHER OF MRS. HARRISON on her father's side married Miss McElroy while still living on the patrimonial estates in what is now Northampton county, and removed to the tract in Bucks, where the "Log College stood, and where her grandfather, Geo. McEl-roy Scott, was born. Having been licensed to

preach, he removed to Beaver, Pennyslvania, where John Witherspoon Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, was born June 22, 1800.

The President, in participating in the celebration of the centennial of the Presbyterian lege," will also be doing homage to the brave covenanter who was the paternal ancestor of

his estimable wife. The Boston Style of Courting. From the Boston Courier.

They lingered at her father's door. The hour was shining bright, And to the maiden, o'er and o'er, The youth had said good night.

But still reluctant to depart, Her tiny hand he pressed, While all the love that filled his heart, His ardent looks confessed

At length the maiden blushed and sighed And said in accents low,
"I hope, dear John, you will not try
To kiss me 'ere you go."

Saturday Smiles. Strange but true. "The quiet marriage" makes the most noise when it gets out.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

People who are fond of eggs take more interest in the hen's than in the poet's lay .- Boson Courier.

Nickleby-"That's a strange pair of scales you have there. I suppose they are of the Ambuscade kind.

Grocer-"Ambuscade? What is that?" Nickleby-"Why, they lie in weight, as it were."-Lawrence Mass., American.

Though for a season the sweet girl graduate neither toils nor spins, she is her own excuse for being, and, like the strawberry and the June rose, her presence sweetens the work-a-day world and helps it on its time-worn round. -Indianapolis Journal. Clara-"They tell me that after your quarrel

with Charles he wanted to break the engagement-asked for his ring and all that." Louise-"Not at all, my dear; I may be somewhat injured, but I'm still in the ring."-Chicago Journal.

Did he pop?—He—"Talking about names, I wish I could get mine changed. I think it is too ugly for anything."

She (enthusiastically)—"Oh. I don't. I think it is just lovely."—Burlington Free Press.

After yesterday's graduates have been out for a while they'll begin to understand that many things commence after commencement.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Base-ball Maiden-"Yes, Mr. Joblots, all is over between us. Here is the ring." Mr. Jobiots-"I am to understand, then. Mabel, that our engagement is at an end?"

Base-ball Maiden—"Exactly. I give you our release, and expect to sign a new man the

olis Tribune. Flossie is six years old-"Mamma," she asked one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like pa? "Yes," replied the mother with an amused

latter part of the week. Good-bye."-Minneap-

smile. "And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes." "Mamma"-after a pause-"it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"-Binghamton Republi-

The national game-Mrs. Youngwife-"Yes, my husband is so interested in his business now ie cannot spare a moment from the office. Caller-"Yes, I just met him; he was in an awful hurry."

Mrs. Youngwife—"His time is so taken up.
Did he say where he was going?"

Caller—"Yes; he said he was going up to see our boys down the Chicagos."—Harvard Lamwful hurry."

Muttonhedde, leaving for the country and speaking in a tone of suppressed ecstacy—
"Gad! What a splended time I shall have when I get back to town!"-Truth.

For a Change.—Mrs. Kawler—"Does your husband ever condescend to hold the baby?"

Mrs. Stayathome—"Oh, yes; every Wednesday and Saturday evening, while I run the lawn mower."-Lawrence American.

Sympathetic Iconoclasm.-Mr. Younghus band—"My dear, I am sorry to see that one of your nice new dishes is cracked."

Mrs. Younghusband—"Yes, love, but what could you expect? We have had cracked wheat in it for the past three months."-Burlington

Are There Mermaids in the Potomac?

Washington Letter in the Philadelphia Record. There are three big rocks in the Potomac just above Georgetown called the Three Sisters, after three mythical maidens who perished there in some romantic way centuries ago.

THE BEST AND SUREST DYE to color the beard brown or black, as may be desired, is Bucking-ham's Dye for the Whiskers. It never fails.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. THE FARM AND GARDEN. Some Practical Advice About Trees and Plants.

The seeds of annuals should in nearly all instances be sown in locations free from shade, with soil well pulverized and enriched with stable manure. The perennials require less sun than the annuals, although a few such plants as the pansies will do well if they receive the sunlight for half the day. In most catalogues there is a distinction made between the "tender annuals" and the "hardy annuals," which is a necessary precaution for all who are not intimately acquainted with the nature. needs, and requirements of the plants that they intend to grow. The former should not be planted out in the green ground until spring is well advanced, and then they should be given the most favorable locations, so far as sun and richness of soil are concerned. The method of sowing them also differs more or less, but certain general rules can be laid down that will apply in nearly all cases where an-nuals are to be sown in the open ground. They can be sown thickly in one bed, and then transplanted after they have come up and attained a little growth. The better way, however, is to sow them in rows about a foot or two apart. and so thickly that some can be transplant The soil should be pulverized and stirred up carefully before the seeds are put in, and then some fine soil shaken over them sufficient to cover the seeds from a quarter of an inch to an inch, according to their size. A sieve is the best thing for this work. The bottom should be made of mosquito wire-netting, which will sift the soil down to its proper fineness. After this is done a board or trowel should be used to smooth down the surface of the bed. This will pack the dirt around the seeds and prevent

them from drying up.

Labels should always be placed in the center of each bed, or at the end of each row. This will enable the sower to ascertain whether he has given the right seeds, and if the practice was adopted in all instances it would prevent many complaints which are annually leveled at the heads of the seedsmen. Another cause of complaint about seeds could be removed if ds were always diligently rooted up as soon as they appeared above the surface. Many weeds will grow faster than the flowers, and if allowed to get the start they will absorb all of the strength of the soil, and smother the flowers. The cry that weeds instead of flowers ame up will then be no longer heard. If the flowers come up thickly they should be thinned out, and only the strong, healthy-looking ones allowed to remain. Those that need staking should be supplied with props early in their growth, and not forced to hold up their heads growth, and not lorden antil they begin to droop.

HELEN WARBURDON.

The Grapevine in Spring. As soon as the buds of the grapevine open the annual fight with worms and caterpillars begins. The destructive insects and worms are usually a little ahead of the buds and flowers which they prey upon, and no sooner has one premature bud shown itself then they begin their work. The vines must then be watched, and every care taken to keep back the little enemies before they have multiplied so as to make such work impossible. A little caterpillar will begin to draw the leaves together as soon as the buds open for the purpose of constructing a nest. As if conscious of the showers of poisonous liquids that will be poured over the vines, they construct their nest as early in the season as possible, thus protecting themselves from all liquids. All such nests should be picked off and burnt up before the eggs are deposited or hatched. A great deal of after trouble and worry will thus

Next to the caterpillars the rosebugs will attack the vines. They begin their work as soon as the grape is in flower, and some years they come in such numbers as to kill thousands of flowers. They, too, are proof against the liquids that are squirted over the vines. In fact, they seem to be iron-clad so far as all known insecticides are concerned, and they valiantly continue their destructive work while tle jar or shake of the vine, however, easily throws them from their perch, and they may be easily caught in vessels. A little water should be in the bottom of the vessels, so that their wings may be moistened as they drop in. and all attempts to fly away thus made useless. If the vines are gone over every morning for these bugs early in the season very few eggs will be deposited and the vines will be kept comparatively free from enemies during the growing season. If allowed to multiply at will, however, they will get so numerous by fall that it will be almost useless to wage warfare against them and the vines will suffer very much from their ravages. C. S. WALTERS.

Pruning Shrubs.

Shrubs, like trees, are pruned for different purposes, and no one rule will apply for all cases. The shade tree requires pruning, but not of the same kind as the apple tree, which must be pruned with the view to making it produce the best fruit, and a liberal supply of t. Shrubs are similar to trees in this respect. Some are pruned for grace and symetry, while others are pruned in order to make the pro-duction of flowers greater. Shrubs should not be cut back ruthlessly, as many ungarden-like gardeners do. They should be sheared off evenly and uniformly in growing in a border. Grace and beauty are the two things desired, and this cannot be obtained any better than by trimming the sides over off in a symmetrical curve. Single, isolated plants should be made to assume the appearance of an egg or a perfect sphere.

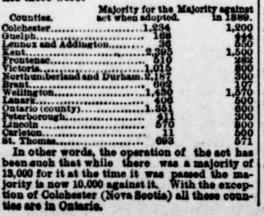
Flowering shrubs should be carefully pruned. Every branch that is lopped off is likely to carry with it several buds which would in time present handsome flowers. If the pruning is done after the buds are formed the shrubs will attempt to repair the loss by throwing out new shoots, which will bear abundant flowers the following spring. In this way pruning will sometimes encourage a strong growth of flow-ering wood. In pruning it is not always advisable to adopt a treatment that has only one season of flowering in view. The time of flow-ering is short, and the general shape and grace of the shrub should also be had in view when cutting off the branches. Even in winter a gracefully-trimmed shrub has a grace and beauty of its own. As a general rule, then, no shrub should be cut back so as to impair its vigor or to ruin its natural outlines. Weak shoots only should be cut off, and in such a way as to develop the best form of the whole GEO. WILSON.

Girdled Trees.

The rabbits, mice and other rodents usually injure trees in the winter so that by spring it is necessary to repair them in some way before summer. Unless the pests have eaten the inner bark all around the trees, they will recover with proper treatment. The best remedy to apply is to make a stiff plaster out of clay and cow manure, adding a little water to make it more plastic. If such a plaster is placed over the barked portion of the tree, and secured into position by a covering of old bagging or cloth, the wound is likely to heal up in a short time. If the weather is very dry it will be necessary to wet the bandage occasionally. The great object of the application is to keep the wound moist while nature heals up the injury. If the wound is a large and serious one, it may be necessary to cut off many of the top limbs of the tree. This is to equalize the flow of the sap, which is necessarily diminished by the wound. Other remedies for girdled tress are recommended, but for a simple and effective device, which any orchardist can apply, this one cannot be surpassed. It is an old-fashioned remedy, but it is as good to day as it was in the days of our forefathers. GEO. WILSON.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA. It Won't Work.

From the London Telegraph. No recent visitor to Canada could fail to be struck with the very general feeling which now exists against prohibition, or to be amused at the many dodges which are resorted to to evade the provisions of the Scott act. The vote taken in Ontario and Nova Scotia on April 14 was practically solid for the repeal of the act. The fuller details which are now given in the Canadian Gasette show the majorities in the various counties for the act when it was adopted and those against it this year. In the fifteen coun-



Written for THE EVENING STAR.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. Wholesome Suggestions About Com

plexion and Health. THE STRICT FOOD REGIMEN NECESSARY TO PRE-VENT HARM TO NATURE-WHY WOMEN WANT TO BE GOOD LOOKING-GETTING RID OF SPOTS ON THE FACE-RED NOSES AND PLUSHED FACES.

Next to money-making, or making a living, people seem to be concerned about their looks, and it is quite reasonable, for on persona attractiveness, in physique and manner depends most that makes life worth living. So much hinges upon personal favor, among men and women, that it must redeem the office of the cosmetic and hygienic adviser from a mere pander to vanity to that of the confidante who must minister to soul and body, to put people in right relations with themselves. There is a half divine pleasure in this impersonal service to those whose names even are often unknown, to feel that in removing a blemish, or improving a dull appearance, one is giving confidence to sensitive, shy people, and banishing the smart of undeserved inferiority. Some of these letters touch one deeply, from the motherless girls who have nobody to advise them, the lads away from home, anxious as girls to have a good complexion, and justly so the young wives who tell a whole story in the line: afraid my husband does not love me as he did when I was better looking," and the women of forty who still work to look well for their husbands and their big boys.

A PERSISTENT BLEMISE "Bother" writes that she suffered from sallow skin and sulphur-colored blotches on the face. for which she "doctored" with so little succes as to discourage her till she tried the taraxacum treatment. The small spots have left her face, the complexion is daily becoming clearer, and she says, "I am not ashamed to have anybody look at me. Still one spot on the fore head does not remove, and grows darker instead of lighter. I have no mother and am the only girl, so that I have nobody but a doctor to go to for advice. All the doctors say it is nothing, and tell me to never mind it. But I do. I wish "Bother" had sent her address, for one can't help having a kind corner in one's heart for the girl who has no mother and only a doc tor to go to for advice, who tells her a blemish of such flagrant sort is nothing. A future of love and success has been lost for such a mere nothing, before this.

over the right side, where the liver is, and careful diet, with coarse bread, cereals and much fruit juice should form part of the treatment, and two or three doses of compound lic-orice powder be taken successive nights. This is well known at most drug stores, and costs something like ten cents an ounce. The spot may be rubbed at night with this paste: elder flower ointment one ounce, mixed with sul-phate of zinc, 20 grains. Take care not to let it touch the skin beyond the spot. At morning wash it away with castile soap and soft warm water, and bathe five minutes with a lotion of citric acid, 30 grains in one-half pint infusion of roses. This should dispel the spot in fortnight.

In such a case baths, friction daily, especially

"Hattie S." To make hair grow on a high forehead try rubbing the skin with flannel till ed, and applying another flannel wet with oil of lavender over night, binding it on by a tape round the head. A year's trial is not too much time for the experiment. Or, apply high test kerosene, without rubbing the skin, repeating the application nightly and letting it evaporate

To all inquiries about the toilet mask, and their name is legion, it must be said that the ise of the mask proves less advisable than other toilet preparations, which improve the complexion more quickly and pleasantly. For this and other reasons I advise the use of a lotion which dries into a protective layer on the face that will not wash off. But it should be distinctly understood that no lotion or mask, medicated or not, will ever refine the skin, unless care is given to diet and health. Women seem to think a toilet mask will prove all that

is a great mistake. FOR A STAINED NECK. "Constant Reader" finds her neck turning brownish yellow where the collars of her dress rub it, and ammonia will not remove the stain. For such discolorations apply powdered borax wet with very little camphor, letting the paste dry on the skin, for fifteen minutes, then wash ing off. Repeated daily, this will bleach the skin, provided a thin lawn is worn between the neck and the dress collar. The dye of the material has possibly stained the skin.

THE BANE OF RED NOSES. "Ninon." Red noses seem to be the afflic tion of many persons who take great care of their health. A nose always reddish at the sides, and swelling and growing frightfully red at the first touch of cold, is truly a humiliation, and when it comes without use of malt or spirituous liquors, in spite of the closest personal care, it is the sign of deep-seated internal disorders. Unsuspected disease of the intestines, inflamation which gives little discom-fort, or piles, signal their lurking danger by this persistent redness of the nose. At once lay aside the use of white bread and pastry forever, making whole wheat-meal bread and wheaten grits the staples of diet, without dis-carding meat or other acceptable food. But the use of bolted fine flour is responsible for most of the brain exhaustion and the worst inflammatory disorders of modern civilized life The experience of the wisest physicians confirms this, and nothing can be said too strongly against this waste of vitality, and stinting the most necessary food of the system.

A WOMAN WITH A RED NOSE

should wear a wet bandage about the hips, and take tepid sitz baths daily to relieve internal inflammation, a treatment which of itself is enough to cure many abdominal diseases without the degrading and painful practice com-mon in such cases. Laxatives like compound licorice powder, figs, and senns or castor oil should be used freely, beginning with a dose nightly for three nights, then one every third night, for a fortnight or a month, as suits the person. This removes accumulated wastes which inflame the tissues, and if the habit of using coarse food has been established meantime nature will prevent further trouble. But few persons have any idea of

THE STRICT REGIMEN

necessary to prevent harm when nature has once fallen into disrepair. Going without coarse bread a day or two because it does not suit domestic convenience to provide it, will throw a nervous person back into sleeplessness, op-pression of the brain and very likely neuralgia. Just so, one who is dieting for complexion, which includes purity of blood, will find very slight irregularities of food and habits undo the good of weeks of care. All athletes know that a glass of ice water or a rich dish tasted at the wrong time will so destroy their fine physical balance, as to lose the product of a month's costly training. Health and supremely good condition are so precious, so invaluable to us, that probably this extreme care is not too high a price to pay to impress us with its worth. FACE POWDERS AND LOTIONS.

A red nose or a flushed face will excuse, nay demands, the use of powder to remedy its undemands, the use of powder to remedy its unsightliness. Further, a good face powder cools the inflammation of the skin, and nothing is better than precipitated carbonate of zinc with an equal part of French chalk, which is really a fine scapstone, white and adhesive. Bismuth powders are not to be recommended, delicate as their effect may be. A little good powder laid on and spread with the tips of the fingers veils the redness and renders the face less oily. Two lotions are recommended for red noses and faces, one a very weak wash of white vite. and faces, one a very weak wash of white vitand faces, one a very weak wash of white vitriol dissolved in soft water, say the bulk of a pea in a pint of water. The strength of chemicals varies so with age and exposure that it is only safe to judge such washes by trying them on a morsel of skin. If they burn or smart unpleasantly reduce with water, spoonful by spoonful, till only a slight irritation is felt. The second lotion is fifteen grains of tannic acid dissolved in five ounces of camphor water. These washes are to be applied with a sponge or cloth to the face and left to dry several times a day, say from six to twelve times. When times a day, say from six to twelve times. When the redness of face is due to latent erysipelas no time should be lost in consulting a good doctor and entering on a thorough course of treatment by baths and out-door living to avert the horough course of cattled disease. the horrors of settled disease

A WRINKLED SKIN. One correspondent writes from Omaha:

the skin by frequent baths, or still better, wet packs, as hydropaths call them, which are as cosmetic and purifying as vapor baths. For a pack cover a bed with a rubber sheet and two blankets over it, wrap the person, undressed. pack cover a bed with a rubber sheet and two blankets over it, wrap the person, undressed, in a wet cotton sheet, or wet gown wrung out of hot water, and let her lie down on the blankets and be snugly folded in them, the head wet and a warm brick at the feet. The arms may be left out, and the shoulders wrapped in a separate small blanket, great care being taken not to let the patient get chilly an instant, or, on the other hand, to let the head become flushed and full by overheating the blood. Presently the subject begins to ing the blood. Presently the subject begins to perspire, as if in a vapor bath, as if the fluids of the body were flowing through a strainer, and she usually falls into the sweetest sleep. Indeed the wet pack is a great cure for in-somnia. In half an hour a warm bath should follow with clean warm clothing, which last has more to do with clear skins than most people believe. Indoors one may secure moist atmosphere by keeping a plentiful evap oration of water in the rooms, not from the poor little stove vases, but from broad enam-eled pans, at least 15 inches across, which should vaporize two quarts a day in a room 15x15x10. This would not only prevent wrin-kles but throat and lung diseases. When about house keeping duties or out of doors, a little vaseline should be rubbed into the face, espec ally in the lines next the nose and the dro of the mouth, about the outer corners of the eyes and on the forehead. This should be done when the face is washed and dried, the first part of the toilet, left a few minutes and gently wiped off to prevent a shiny look, leaving soft moisture on the face. Warm water for washing face and hands, warm soft towels and

For protection from the drying winds of the west one must use vaseline or cold cream be fore going out, and wear a very thin gauze veil, not black lace, whose spots and meshes injure the eyes. Some exquisite creams for the complexion are sold, which really refine it, but the formulas are secret. Lastly, in a dry region, one should drink more than usual, supply the fluids of the system. A large goblet of filtered water five times a day should be sipped, much to the benefit of the health Vapor baths are indispensable in our dry climate. Glycerine is not kind to all sorts of complexions, and almond meal is too often a mixture of flour, castile soap and the refuse from which almond oil has been pressed, with all the astringency of the skin of the kernels, Women should make their own almond paste and always blanch the kernels before pound-ing in a mortar. A pure rose water, distilled from petals of fine roses is greatly desirable as a toilet preparation, most of the rose water known being a compound of cheap ottar and from possessing the properties of true rose water. These commercial imitations have very little value. RHEUMATIC AILMENTS.

vaseline will keep any skin soft and free from

PROTECTION FROM WINDS.

wrinkles, if begun in young womanhood.

J. F. L. Use the loofa, by all means, for rheumatic ailments with poor digestion and sleepless nights. If it is too scratchy, try friction with flannel. But the use of coarse crackers and acid fruits, if well borne by the digestion, should be more for you with friction than riction alone. Rubbing the body with cocoanut oil would help you gain strength and flesh using half a cup of oil for the entire form each night and letting the skin absorb it. Rubbing a cut lemon on the affected parts will often relieverheumatism and neuralgia.

FOR A SHINY NOSE.

"S. H." should use the finest magnesia powder for a shiny nose. The invisible powder named will do no harm. She may also bathe it in camphor spirits frequently to correct the greasy tendency, and be careful to use none but coarse bread. Redness and coarseness of the nose is an index to visceral inflammation and obstructions which must be removed. Drink grape juice at each meal, if you can get it unfermented, or use the juice of stewed rhubarb till grapes come again. Rub lemon juice on the nose and dust with powdered borax while moist at night.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. Oliver Goldsmith and His Pipe. In day-dreams I love to rove with thee On the banks of the winding Loire,

To listen to thy sweet minstrelsy For the peasantry's kind pourboire; A coarse black loaf, a bumper of wine. A couch of the fresh elm leaves. A glee or gavotte at the tavern's sign, And a jig 'neath the jutting eaves.

I sip with thee, Noll, a full red glass To the vine-dresser's worldly weal, To the bliss of the laughing lad and lass Who a kiss in the gloaming steal! I pledge to thee, Noll, and the tender lays That out of thy reed-pipe flow, To the village damsels of bygone days And the gallants of long ago! Pipe on thy songs of the fruitful vine, Thy ballads of true-love bliss:

As we taste the sweets of the ruby wine And the cheeks of the maidens kiss! Pipe on to the children who press the knee, To the grandam and grandsire gray, And the harvesters shouting in lightsome gles To the strains of the pipe we play! I trudge with thee, Noll, o'er hill and dale And list to the sound of thy voice,

In a rural poem, or rustic tale. That makes my glad heart rejoice. I care not how far is the foreign shore. Nor tarry for tempest or rain. For thy Gentle Hermit is heard once more. And thy Vicar is seen again. Through Loire's bright valley we'll fondly roam

And join in the villagers' dance! And sing with the peasants who deck the homes With the silvery flowers of France! I'll follow thy footsteps, dear jovial Noll,

To thrill at the sound of thy pipe, Famed pastoral minstrel, whose melodies roll Where the fruit of the heart is ripe! -DAVID GRAHAM ADER.

How to Make Marriage a Success from the Boston Globe

By observing as closely as possible the following "lets" the number of homes "to let will be materially decreased: Let each allow the other to know something. Let each consult the other's feelings. Let each realize the fact that they are one.

Let the husband frequent his home, not the Let his having "to see a man" wait till next Let his latch key gather unto itself rust from Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say!" at

Let him be as courteous after marriage Let him confide in his wife; their interest Let him assist her in beautifying the home.

Let him appreciate her as his best partner. Let her not worry him with petty troubles. Let her not narrate Mrs. Next Door's goesip. Let her make home more pleasant than the

Let her dress as tastefully for him as stran-Let her sympathize with him in business Let her home mean love and rest, not noise

Let her meet him with a kiss, not a frown. Give the Baby Water.

From Medical Classics. It is a mistake to suppose that because mill

is a liquid food it is at the same time drink which is capable of satisfying the thirst of infants. Although milk appeases hunger, it makes thirst more intense after it has remained ome time in the stomach and digestion of it has begun. It is thirst which causes healthy, breast-nourished infants to cry for long periods of time in many instances. There are many cases of indigestion due to weakness or insufficiency of the child's gastric juice, which would be greatly benefited or even cured if the child were allowed an occasional drink of water.

Science Again. From the Denver News. It is stated to be a scientific fact that babies

Majority for the Majority against act when adopted.

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1 writer on commented by hire. Well know writer on commented, but after three months' use wrinkles were more apparent than before. I am twenty-nine years old, which may account for my wrinkled akin and gray hair, but if I continue at this rate, what will I look like at forty? I cannot explain to you what the loss of beauty means to me, but could I do so, I feel sure that you would sympathise with me and help me.

What the loss of beauty means to these "inquiring women," is too easy to guess. It means often the loss of a husband's interest, or the loss of a lover, which women do not seem to take in the light it is intended—a favor in advance.

A WET PACE.

R. L. needs to counteract a dry, billious habit of body, which lessens the natural moisture of guestly.

This proves the stand taken by the average father when the baby, that is the young beby smiles, it is due to a satisfied and easy to a great many clder persons a satisfied smile is a much better reason for smiling than an idea, and many have the idea of smiling frequently. HOME MATTERS.

SOME PRACTICAL AND SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS-EVERY-DAY MINTS FOR THE DINING BOOM, PANTRY AND KITCHEN-DEEPUL RECIPES WORTH REEPING.

Two AND THREE-FOURTHS teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound. RIPE TOMATOES will remove ink and other OLIVE OIL saturated with camphor makes an excellent application for inflammation swellings, also for rubbing rheumatic joints. A Good Cook throws away nothing. Every piece of bread, every inch of meat, every par-

IN A BASIN OF WATER, salt, of course, falls to the bottom, so never soak salt fish with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

ticle of vegetable, can be turned into something

palatable

Soiled Coar Collars can be rubbed with ammonia and then a woolen cloth laid over and a hot flat-iron held just over the cloth to

steam it without pressing. RED PEPPER Pops or a few pieces of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbages, &c., are being boiled will prevent the unpleas-

A Useful Paste can be made of gum tragacanth and water, or of gum arabic and water. It may be agreeably scented and can be kept from souring by adding a little ground cloves. COLD BISCUITS LEFT OVER may be dipped into hot water and then placed singly on the hot grate in the oven long enough to get well warmed through, when they will be found to

taste good. If Your FLAT-IRONS TROUBLE You, by dropping black specks from the top or sides when ironing, take them in a pan of soap-suds and gives them a thorough washing and dry quickly

to prevent rusting. To CURE FRECELES, take two ounces of lemon juice, a half drachm of powdered borax, and one drachm of sugar. Mix together and let them stand in a glass bottle for a few days, then rub it on the hands and face occasionally.

blanched and chopped fine. two eggs, flour enough to mix stiff. Roll thin; moisten the top of each one with the white of egg, and sprinkle with sugar; bake quickly. IN USING A CHAMOIS SKIN to touch up too highly polished surfaces, it is frequently observed to scratch the work. This is caused by

particles of dust, and even hard rouge, that are left in the leather; and, if removed by a magnesia with distilled common water, and far | clean brush containing rouge, it will give the brightest and best finish. IN CLEANING OIL CLOTHS use no soap of scrubbing brush, but wash off the dirt with salt water and flannel. Then go over with milk, and rub with a soft brush till dry and

shining. It will last longer if it is given a light

coat of varnish when put down, and if the var-

nish is renewed every six months. THERE IS A FANCY now for low couches, or old-fashioned settees, without side or back, luxuriously upholstered with hair covered with rep, figured velvet, or tapestries. These can be easily rolled about the room, near to lamp or window. They are finished with four or five pillows at the back and sides. They measure in size about 6 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet in width. The pillows are 22 by 28 inches in

LADIES SHOULD NEVER go to bed at night without washing the powder off their faces. Sanitary reasons as well as cleanliness require this. Use castile soap; frequent changes of soap are bad for the complexion. Beware of those which are highly perfumed; as a general thing they are of poor quality. Very hot or cold water is injurious to the skin. Tepid water is so good that it is thought to keep wrinkles from the face and hands. AT A RECENT MEETING of the London medi

cal society, Dr. Blake stated that extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case with rheumatism, by the application of the fol-lowing remedy to the diseased tooth: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix, and apply to the tooth.

CARAMEL CREAM .- Have on the fire in a pan one pound of maple sugar; let it boil two or three times, sufficient to brown but not to burn it. Beat six eggs and one pound of white sugar very light; stir this into two quarts of boiling milk and stir constantly until it comes to a boil; then pour in the boiling sugar, and mix thoroughly. When perfectly cold add one quart of cream, sweetened with a cupful of white sugar. Put it in a freezer and freeze the same as ice

IN ARSENICAL POISONING, the first thing to do is to expel the poison from the stomach, using mustard and water, assisted with large quantities of milk and raw eggs, milk and lime water, oil and lime water, or flour and water, Meantime send for the only true antidote, hydrated peroxide of iron, which should be ad-ministered moist and in large quantities after vomiting is induced. Finally a generous dose of castor oil should be given. Stimulants, ice and opium are used for their purposes.

CHICKEN JELLY FOR INVALIDS.-Half a raw chicken, pounded with a mallet, bones and meat together, plenty of cold water to cover it well, about a quart. Heat slowly in a covered vessel, and let it simmer until the meat is in white rags and the liquid reduced one-half. Strain and press, first through a colander, then through a coarse cloth. Salt to taste, and pep-per, if you think best; return to the fire, and simmer five minutes longer. Skim when cool. Give to the patient cold—just from the ice— with unleavened wafers. Keep on the ice. You can make into sandwiches by putting the jelly between thin slices of bread spreadlightly with butter.

BROILED SPRING CHICKEN.-Pour some alcohol upon a plate, and after igniting it pass over the flame four dressed spring chickens, that any remaining small feathers or hairs may be singed off. After splitting these chickens in with a cloth, and flatten with a cleaver, and let them broil over a moderate fire. When they are well colored on both sides serve them on a very hot plate, which should be prepared for them by putting an ounce of butter, a pinch of salt and pepper, the juice from half a lemon, and a little chopped parsley upon the plate. Garnish the dish with water cress before serving. A companion dish to the chicken is boiled potatoes cut in quarters and fried in

TO MAKE COTTAGE CHEESE AND "SMEAR-EASE."-Scald loppered milk till the whey becomes separated and the curd feels like sharp grains to the tongue. Stir lightly, occasionally, to keep from sticking to the bottom of the pan or kettle; then set where it will settle perfectly; then pour off the whey and turn the curd into a thin cloth and squeeze dry; then rub fine with the hands, salt to taste, and wet up with sweet cream till it is of right consist-ency to make into balls. This eaten when first made is cottage cheese. To make "smear-kase," scald the milk less, so the grain will be soft, and make thin enough with cream to dip with a spoon. In these days of deep setting of milk, loppered milk is not readily obtained and the 'mother of invention" has demon strated that buttermilk will make as good cheese as loppered milk. Draw off the butter-milk for cheese before any water has been poured into the churn. Make the cheese the same as of loppered milk,

Points on Wedding Tours. From the Pittsburg Bulletin. There is a still lower depth of degradation in

the matter of wedding tours than the purely domestic brand upon whose charms I have dilated, and this is the "bridal trip to Europel"

How any girl with an allowance of four senses, setting aside five or six, can go on a wedding trip across the ocean, being married, say at noon, and setting sail at 4 or early next day, is to my mind so much of an unfeminine mystery that I don't believe I care to have it solved. Yes, indeed, we have a great deal yet to learn

Yes, indeed, we have a great deal yet to learn from our English cousins, and the sweet, tender, secluded fashion of going to a quiet private house in the country for the honeymoon, either loaned by a friend for the occasion or rented, as the case may be, is by no means the least of the lessons we may acquire with reconstant of the lessons. with profit and advantage.

From Time.

A teacher was giving a natural history lesson: "Children," she said, "you have all seen the paw of a cat. It is as soft as velvet, isn't it?" "Yes. mum."

"And you have seen the paw of a dog?" "Yes, mum." "Well, although the cat's paw seems like velvet, there is, nevertheless, concealed in it something that hurts. What is it?"

No answer.

"The dog bites," said the teacher, "when he is in anger, but what does the cat do?"

"Scratches," replied the boy.

"Quite right," said the teacher, nodding her head approvingly; "now what has the cat got that the dog hasn't?"

"Kittens!" exclaimed a boy in the back rew.

PROPOSALS

DEOPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING SCHOOL HOUSE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C. Washington, June 4, 1889.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WED KESDAY, JUNE TWELFTH, 1889, for construction proposals and specifications, together with all necessity information, can be obtained, upon applicate therefor, at the office of the Inspector of Buildin of the District of Columbia, and only bids upon the forms will be considered. The right is reserved reject any and all bids, J. W. DOUGLASS, L. G. HIN. CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Commissioners, D. C. 165-PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY. - June 3, 1889. - Scaled Proposals PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIARY INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIARY Ended on the supplies of the supplies immediately thereafter, for the annual required during the fiscal year ending 1890, at the several Navy Yards and Sucept at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for which will be received until 11 o'clock 1889, and publicly opened immediately

Island, 20, 61, 71; Annapolis - 13, 20, 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 61, 71; Washington-13, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 50, 61, 68, 71; Norfolk-13, 20, 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 61, 71; Mare Island-13, 20, 22, 33, 34, 36, 37, 48, 50, 61, 71, Schedules for any Navy Yard or Station desired, with blank forms of proposal, will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. Information regarding the supplies to be furnished can be obtained upon application to Commandants of the respective dvantageous to the Government, and to waive defect of in conflict with the law. JAMES FULTON, Pa-naster-General, U. S. Navy. jel-law46

master-General, U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM BOILER AND A STEAM PUMP.—Office of the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, May 24, 1882.—Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until NOON ON THURSDAY. THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JUNE, 1889, fog two Shell Boilers, with cast-iron flush fronts, to precisely match two other boilors: also, a Davidson No. 84 Steam Pump. Specifications for the Boilers may be obtained on application at the above office. The right to reject any and all bids or to accept any portion of any bid is reserved. THOM WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., Superintendent. reserved. THOM WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR CUT GRANITE. OFFICE OF Building for Library of Congress, 145 East Capitol street, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1889.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering all of the cut granite required for the front walls, including the dome of the rotunda of the Building for the Library of Congress in this city, will be received at this office until TWO O'CLOCK P. M., on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1889, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders. The granite must be of light bluish gray color and fine grain. Specifications, general instructions and conditions and blank forms of proposal may be obtained on application at this office. BERNARD R. GREEN, Superintendent and Engineer. ALMOND JUMBLES .- One pound of sugar, onehalf pound of butter, one pound of almonds

POWER LIFTS—ARCHITECT S

Capitol, June 1, 1889. Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, JUNE FIFTEENTH. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M., for two power lifts for vaults. Further information may be obtained at the office. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

EDWARD CLARK, DOWER LIFTS-ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S.

je5,8,11&14 je5,8,11&14

Architect, U. S. Capitol.

SEALED PROPOSALS, &C., FOR FUEL FOR USE
OF UNITED STATES SENATE.—Bids will be
opened TUESDAY, JULY SECOND, at TWELVE
O'CLOCK NOON, at the office of the Sergeant at Arms,
U. S. Senate, for thirteen hundred (1,300) tons, more
or less, as may be required, best white ash anthracite
egg coal, to be well screened, free from all impurities,
and delivered in such quantities as may be desired;
one hundred and twenty-five (125) cords best hickory
wood, cut in three pieces, straight, free from knote
and split to medium size; one hundred and twentyfive (125) cords of best spruce pine wood, straight and
clear. The coal and wood to be inspected, weighed,
measured, sawed and stored in vaults of the Senate
wing of the Capitol, at the expense of the contractor,
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. P.,
CANADAY, Sergeant-at-Arms.

je4-7t

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Degible. Proficiency in three months. Absolutein no failures. Typewriting taught free. HEAD SCHOOL OF ACME PHONOGRAPHY, 921 F st. n.w. je3-6t* COLUMBIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, PIANO CExchange, 913 Penn. ave. Thorough instructions, CExchange, 913 Penn. ave. Thorough instructions primary and advanced course, piano, organ, &c. Summer terms, May 1, \$10. E. HART, Princ, late of Net England Conservatory of Music, Boston. a25-2m WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, ST. Cloud Building, 9th and F sts. Twentieth year. I inno, Organ, Voice, Violin, Flute, Cornet, &c. Free advantages. O. B. BULLARD, Director. my21-lm DRAWING AND PAINTING-INSTRUCTION IN ATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 804 E at all and see the wonderful progress of students my16-1m*

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onine weekly) begin 11th July, 1889, and end 11th

September. For circular apply (P. O. University of

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